Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864. NUMBER 291.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

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THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA BEING MUTUALLY POSTPONED.

FROM CAIRO---GEN. HURLBUT'S FAREWELL TO THE 16TH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Sherman's Letter to the Memphis Home Troops.

THE NATIONAL SHIP CANAL CONVENTION AT DUBUQUE.

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Congressional Cox on Peace---The Eckel-Davis Affair.

From Colorado---Indians Defeated.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Sherman's Letter to the Enrolled Militia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 4.

The steamer Liberty No. 3, Capt. W. Connor, arrived from Memphis, bringing dates of the 3d, p. m. The following letter, written on account of recent riots of the Irish citizens, and the speech addresses then delivered to the officers, was read to various regiments at their parade on Tuesday. As its contents the boys signified their hearty approval by three cheers for the letter, three hearty cheers for Gen. Sherman. Such an outburst as this from Memphis citizens on the occasion of the reading of such a letter, is significant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 26, 1864.

Colonel John McDonald, Memphis:

DEAR SIR---I have received a copy of the Public with its report of a speech of Mr. Recorder Hurlbut's and Buckland's speeches. I have always expressed myself so frankly on this subject that I don't believe a single man in Memphis is ignorant of my sentiments. I have always taken a pride and pleasure in a brave man to defend his property. The United States has done for Memphis all its people could ask, and they are now bound in honor to relieve every man of property from all taxes of every kind and description, which is necessary, leaving our gallant soldiers to go forth and meet the enemy wherever he may be found.

I know that intelligent men in Memphis will fight who own property.--- We have a right to remove to some foreign land every citizen who is hostile or inert; but instead of its being done suddenly and violently, it is done gradually and peaceably.

Gen. Buckland is perfectly right in giving strong preference, in business favor, to those who not only publicly acknowledge the duties or citizenship and support, but who take an active part in defending property. If in time mixed and grumbling citizens endanger the safety and peace by constraining with an enemy outside, I trust he will make short work of such citizens. I am sick and tired of the politics of Memphis, and assert that if they persevere in the plan we have initiated, the time will come when fools, who pretend to make light of them, will be ready to death and poverty their folly and cowardice.

You may read this to your command.

Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 4.

Gen. E. A. Hurlbut yesterday issued the following order, upon taking leave of the 16th army corps:

GEN. HURLBUT'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 49.

The Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States having assigned me from the command of the 16th army corps to the command of a body of officers and men within the limits of my native State, I do not feel that I can with propriety or consistency with my feelings if I did not give one parting word of advice and take one word of farewell to the troops with whom I have been associated for the last two years. The 16th army corps has been upon the Mississippi 11,000 miles. From it I have received, and to it I have given, the confidence of officers and men. Its commanders, Grant, McPherson and others to Arkansas, and their services will be of other commanders and in other organizations as historical records. The 16th army corps was chosen by the Mississippi and Chattanooga railroad and the Mississippi and Ohio railroad companies of Jackson, Paducah, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, Helena, Little Rock, and Memphis and Charleston railroad companies of Memphis, Corinth, Decatur, Stevenson and Nashville, to which may be added the Memphis and Ohio railroad, which was opened with Maj. Gen. Sherman in his command in October, 1862, by marching from Memphis to Corinth, and now holds the right flank of the active army of Tennessee. Two divisions of this corps participated in the battle of Shiloh, and the whole corps in the siege of Corinth, and in the battle of Iuka, Oct. 19, and Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, and with proper pride that I claim Smith and Mower as the commanders as parts of the corps. Nor do I forget to give credit to the 13th army corps, that in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, the 1st brigade, 2d division, 16th corps, (61 regiments and 1 battalion,) under Gen. Hamilton, and the 2d brigade, 2d division, 16th corps, (21 regiments and 1 battalion,) under Gen. Stanley, (now Gen. Corinth,) were the troops that transportation to Memphis to Corinth to Bolivar, to Jackson, to Memphis to Knoxville could not have been found in the time necessary for the relief of those garrisons.

Relieved by these heavy drafts the steadier regiments of the 16th army corps were left behind, expected to cover the line of the old district of West Tennessee, to protect the river and to hold the railroads from Memphis to Decatur.

Deserters report that twelve regiments, the force which took Plymouth, have been sent to Kinston, Goldsboro and Weldon. It is generally believed that he will make direct for Atlanta, a point second only to Richmond in importance to the rebels, and in a strategic point of view, of more value to the Confederates than their present capital. Longstreet having withdrawn from East Tennessee to reinforce Lee, Sherman is no longer exposed by the defeat of a large force there marching through Bull's Gap and falling on his line of communications across the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. He has probably occupied and fortified the Gaps before this time.

Sherman has great natural obstacles to overcome before he can reach Atlanta. The rebels under Johnson hold a line of immense strength near Dalton. Mingling the strongly intrenched positions at Tunnel Hill and Rossard's Roost. And beyond these are the Coosa and Etowa rivers to be crossed in the face of a vigilant, powerful and resolute enemy. But once these difficulties are surmounted and the rocky chain is passed, Sherman's army will emerge upon the plains of Georgia, and find a country comparatively unexhausted of supplies, with roads running parallel with the streams leading to Charleston and Savannah.

And now comes to appear, if it has not before, the propriety of the one hundred days call. An army of over four hundred thousand men will soon be operating simultaneously on the extremes of the Confederacy. We need the special levy called for to guard against contingencies.

It would be fortunate for the country if all the States would imitate those of the West that have offered to raise one hundred thousand men for the next hundred days. If General Grant should fail in his first movements, these men will be needed to resist the demoniac energy with which Lee's army will advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania, or in the event of the defeat of Sherman below Chattanooga, seek to roll back the wave of war upon the Ohio. On the other hand, should Gen. Grant overcome Lee and drive his army within the fortifications of Richmond, we ought then to be able to penetrate the South from Chattanooga on the one side, and Weldon, North Carolina, on the other, and by one decisive blow destroy the sources of the life of the rebellion in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. Whatever there may be our fortune, it is desirable that our force in the field should be augmented as much as possible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

General Meade's Last Order---A Statement of the Difficulty.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.

The commanding General has learned that notwithstanding the order of April 30, 1864, (from these headquarters,) directing the Pennsylvania Reserve troops to report to Major General Couch, Department of the Susquehanna, for duty on the ground that their term of service will expire before it will be made known to such men that their term of service will expire before it will be possible to concede that North Carolina will follow the fortunes of Richmond, and the possession be fully decided by the issue of the approaching battle. All of these fighting in the State until such event is only a waste of powder. If Grant drives the rebel army of Richmond; not even the fall of the rebel army make a stand in the old State. The first general disturbance of the rebel supremacy therein will cause it to march at once into the Union Army Mississippi to their support, peremptorily called off a large part of Gen. Banks's force, and Gen. Heintzelman near Gen. Sherman favor just now the Western policy. All that is to be done is lowlands or west of the Mississippi is to not that we have, keep the river open by powerful armories and wait for the results of other quarters.

Cold made only a faint wiggle yesterday, and changed the quarters (of its stem) only slightly, but nearly two cents. This would indicate tenure that the gold operators are doubtful of what is to turn up. They know now that a great Federal victory will make gold even at 70 the last for negotiable to-day.

The cipher dispatch to Pennsylvania Reserves of the Potomac Army seems to be still a mystery.

We give, elsewhere, Gen. Meade's letter, and most significant orders, and a Washington telegram which will convey a full idea of the points at issue. These Reserves are Maj. Gen. McCall's old Division, and they have done some excellent fighting. It is a pity if their reputation is to be tarnished by malicious demurring now.

We regret to say that another special dispatch in our yesterday's issue is probably true, which states that a train belonging to the Army of the Potomac was captured by guerrillas on the 29th ult. Such a thing should not be possible. It proves that the rear guard left for Virginia, leaving but seven companies in front of the place, disappointed the rebels will come forward with their forces and follow the fortunes of Richmond; not even the fall of Richmond; not even

EASTMAN '11.

JAMES' EXPECTORANT.

...have been used in the treatment of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Throat and Lung Complaints, with unvarying success. Prepared only by the undersigned, and sold by all Druggists throughout the world. JAMES' PILLS, for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Piles, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists. JAMES' SANATIVE OINTMENT, for Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Fever Sores, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, Chronic Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Corns, Bunions

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THE CITY.

Sanitary.—Our correspondent's report of yesterday's proceedings in the meeting of the State Medical Convention will be found in full on the third page.

Business Office.—The fast engines of Messrs. Hoe & Co. have been found to be more needed than ever by the Tribune, as large numbers are now ordered by mail. Our friends will please remember that "Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill." is the address.

The Mexican Affair.—Not many days ago we gave some description of the extensive preparations then going on for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Mexico, over the Illinois Central Line from Cairo to New Orleans. We neglected to state that on, or at least prior to, the 15th inst. there will be a daily line of steamers every day from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago on the Rio Grande, and make the trip in from three to four days and nineteen hours running time.

Colonel Richardson Arrived.—Mr. J. M. Hamilton, the agent for the glue works in this city, has established a branch of the establishment in Nashville, and is working it up. Good authority from the Government corral into this stock of ill, which he will command a division under Gen. McPherson.

Fire.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small factory on Grove street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. The engines were on the ground in a short time, but on account of the distance of the location from the city, some of the engines arrived on the premises too late to render any assistance, the building being entirely consumed, and that also of the adjoining property, as well as the factory and contents had been reduced to ashes.

Military Intelligence.—Late on Tuesday evening a detachment of two hundred and twenty men of the 134th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, arrived at the Illinois Central depot, on the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Mundee, of the first battalion of the 134th regiment, and after receiving the full complement of the ladies, left yesterday morning for camp Douglas.

Sad.—Last evening about 7 o'clock in the Sixteenth ward, a young man named Patrick Flynn fell from the front stoop of his residence, and fractured his skull. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a very precarious condition.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small factory on Grove street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, owned by Mr. Hall, and occupied by Mr. Hall & Gottig, as a manufactory of cooperage stock. The fire caught from some sparks which fell from an adjoining chimney. No property of any consequence was destroyed, and the loss will not exceed $500.

Fire.—Last evening about 7 o'clock the Sixteenth ward was thrown into a state of excitement by the cry of fire from some sparks which fell from an adjoining chimney. No property of any consequence was destroyed, and the loss will not exceed $500.

The Sunday Line.—We observe from the advertising columns that the Sunday line of steamers between New York and Liverpool, this city found James A. Parsons, Esq., as a resident correspondent, but now of New York city, and a resident correspondent, too, of this city, as the steamers continue to make their regular visits to this port, and receive and discharge cargo, the same as heretofore. Mr. Parsons is well known to the business men of this city, and all favors conferred on him will be duly appreciated.

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, Mary Conley was arrested before Justice Ayer on a complaint preferred by Mrs. Ann Conley, wife of Patrick Conley, on Quincy street, near Wells; and Mary, charged by Ann, with assault. Our two women are Irish, and the assault consisted in the latter having struck the former a severe blow with a broom, and then attempted to scratch her eyes out. Mary claimed to be a free woman of color, and Ann claimed to be a white woman. Justice Ayer fined Mary $5 and costs.

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, Mary Conley was arrested before Justice Ayer on a complaint preferred by Mrs. Ann Conley, wife of Patrick Conley, on Quincy street, near Wells; and Mary, charging to avoid her arrogance (for two women will quarrel), called Ann a white nigger. Ann then struck Mary, and Mary, retaliating, struck Ann

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THE CITY.

MEETING CONTINUED.—The record of yesterday's proceedings in the Illinois State Medical Convention will be found in full on the third page.

ILLINOIS CLAY.—The first cargoes of Illinois coal brought in this season, are being now unloaded at our city docks, on boats from some of the coal ports on the Illinois River, Peoria, Hennepin, Lasalle, Ottawa, Seneca and Morris.

THE NOBLE ARCH.—Not many days ago we gave some description of the new steamer Noble Arch, running in the Illinois Central Line from Cairo to New Orleans. We neglected to state that on her first trip down, she was visited by a large party on the river, and made the trip from port to port in three days and nineteen hours running time.

CHICAGO SUFFERERS ABROAD.—Mr. J. M. Hayden, the agent for the Adams works in this city, has established a branch of the establishment in Nashville, and is working up good business from the Government, until the close of the war. Many Chicagoans will now prosper finely in the "Athens of the South."

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES.—The distinguished officer arrived in this city yesterday morning, and he now sleeps at the Tremont House. Dr. Barnes will remain until some permanent room for the duties of his office of the record vacant. He will be in the field again within sixty days. It is expected that he will command a division under Gen. McPherson.

FIRE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small dwelling on Green street, near the southern city limits. Owing to the great distance of the location from the city, some of the engines were unable to reach the fire in time to save what was for the most part worthless property.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Late on Tuesday evening a detachment of two hundred and forty recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps arrived at the Rest on Jackson street, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas, of the 8th regiment of Light Artillery. The detachment of the 16th regiment, and after receiving the hospitalities of the ladies, left yesterday morning for Springfield.

FIRE.—Last evening about 7 o'clock the shingle roof of a house in the alley opposite the Post Office, on Fifth street, caught fire from some sparks which fell from an adjoining chimney. The Engine House was soon reached by the Hook and Ladder and Little Giant companies, and the fire was soon extinguished by means of a few pails of water.

PROFESSOR.—We observe from the passenger list of the Cleveland steamer which sailed from New York yesterday, that our friend James A. Parsons, Professor of Music in the Chicago Female College, is one of the party for Europe, where he proposes to remain for some months, visiting the old world with the object of improving himself in his profession, and obtaining a fresh supply of the newest music, and discovering what has been done in the field of music.

PUBLIC.—Yesterday afternoon, Mary Conlin was examined before Justice DeWolf with reference to the death of Thomas. The parties both reside in the same house, on Quincy street, near Wells; and Mary is charged by rather unpleasant (for two women) rumor with having poisoned her husband. The examination was postponed until to-day, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the officers.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon as some boys were engaged in tearing away an old frame building on the corner of Lake and Wells streets, one of the walls, weakened by the taking up of the timbers, fell in upon one of the workmen, Mr. Mahoney, and killed him. The name of the deceased is Thomas Shea. He was a resident of Wells, living in Kossuth's block, on the corner of Lake and Wells streets. He was about forty years of age, and very recently arrived in the city from Ireland. He was a single man, and has no relatives that we know of in this country.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night a man named C. H. Parker, a resident of Indiana, who recently came to this city with a large sum of money, was discovered in a somewhat destitute living near the corner of Lake street and one of the workhouses. He subsequently told us that the name of the man with whom he was living was Robert Hall, and that he resided in Rockford, Ill. Parker says that Hall robbed him of about $1,000 in money, and a gold watch. Hall has not yet been arrested.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a shooting affray occurred on the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, in which a man named Patrick Mahoney received a pistol shot in the abdomen. The ball entered the left side, and passed through the body, coming out on the right side. The wounded man was taken to the County Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The name of the person who fired the shot is Thomas Mahoney, and he is a brother of the wounded man. He was arrested by Officer Hall, and is now in the Armory.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the building No. 5 Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Committee Still in Consultation—What is Wanted—Another Hedge.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Chamber's petition for the erection of a new Custom House and Post Office, met yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce, and remained in session for several hours. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Hunt & Gottlie of this city, and Mr. Richard Cobden.

The Committee met yesterday by two or three architects who are deeply interested in the matter, and who were also invited to attend the meeting.

It is understood that the Committee will be ready for two or three days yet to come, and the press is still excluded from the meetings. It is probable that the Committee will report to the Chamber, at our next meeting, on Monday next, and that the Chamber will then take some definite action in the matter.

We learn that the Committee have decided to recommend to the Government that the Custom House and Post Office be erected on the Dearborn Park block, bounded by Monroe, Dearborn, Adams and Clark streets.

The Committee have also decided to recommend that the Government shall purchase the property on the north side of Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, and erect thereon a building for the accommodation of the Circuit Court, the County Court, and the City Courts.

The Committee have also decided to recommend that the Government shall purchase the property on the south side of Adams street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, and erect thereon a building for the accommodation of the Internal Revenue Department, the Collector of Customs, the Assessors, the Surveyor of Customs, the Appraisers, the Navy Agent, the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Assessor of Internal Revenue, the Surveyor of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Deeds, and Government Counsel.

The Committee have also decided to recommend that the Government shall purchase the property on the north side of Adams street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, and erect thereon a building for the accommodation of the Post Office, the Postmaster, the Assistant Postmaster, the Chief Clerk, the Money Order Department, the Registry Department, the Delivery Department, the Carrier Department, the Superintendent of Mails, the Mail Agents, the Mail Messengers, the Mail Contractors, the Mail Depredations Department, the Mail Route Department, the Mail Inspect

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WEEKLY

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THE SURRENDER OF PLYMOUTH TO THE REBELS.

The Details of the Previous Contest—Our Loss 150 Killed—The Rebel Loss 1,500 Killed.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 20, 1864.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES—CRUSOE FLEET DRIVEN IN.

Since my last dispatch I have been enabled to obtain full particulars of the condition of affairs at Plymouth. On Sunday, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, the pickets were driven in, not without much skirmishing, and nothing in Level Woods of the Twelfth New York cavalry, being severely wounded and one private killed. The United States steamer Cotton, Acting Master Foster commanding, was at once dispatched up the Roanoke river to communicate with the forces, and Acting Ensign Barrett commanding, who was stationed below at Hyman's Ferry, watching for the rebel ram, known for some time past to have been built, and for this purpose.

In anticipation of a visit from this ram, obstructions had been placed in the river, opposite Hyman's Ferry.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE GUNBOATS.

As the Cotton passed Fort Gray, a strong fortification two and a half miles above Plymouth, the enemy opened on her from a battery of six guns, the Cotton at once responding with her small Parrott guns.

The firing continued as the Cotton in this affair received two men killed and six or seven wounded, including officers, none of whom were seriously hurt.

By 5 o'clock the position of the enemy was disclosed to Captain Brown, the commandant of Fort Gray, who thereupon opened on the force, a hundred-pounder Parrott and two smooth bores of less calibre. The firing on both parties became brisk, the rebel practice being excellent, and one of their shots carried away the flagstaff of the fort, but of which was almost instantly re-elevated to the top of a tree.

The firing lasted until eight or nine o'clock in the night, the casualties in the fort being up to that time two killed and wounded; none have done good execution on the enemy.

The garrison at the fort were in excellent spirits, and consisted of a company of the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, under command of Captain Amory, and a detachment of the Eighty-fifth New York, the whole under the command of Capt. Brown of the Eighty-fifth. On Monday morning, about daybreak the enemy made a demonstration by gunboats, attempted the assault of the fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THE ATTACK—MORNING DYED ACTION.

About this time the rebel ram Albemarle, shell, under the command of Acting Ensign Stokes of the Navy, moved up to command the fort, and Major Willis, in charge of their guns the enemy opened on her, and succeeded in striking her some eight or ten times, without, however, doing any damage to her hull to such an extent that, passing down the dock of the town, she sunk, with her colors flying from her mast. During the night of Sunday, Gen. Wessells dispatched Lieutenants Manassoit and DeWitt Clinton, with the women and children, whom he had previously sent to Plymouth, to be forwarded to Roanoke Island. This was done by the revolutionary measure, in anticipation of the rebels making a demand to that purport, and to prevent giving them any advantage of the advantageous disposition of their forces, and the General took prompt action toward making a desperate fight.

SHELLS FROM THE FORTS AND GUNBOATS.

All Sunday the day, Monday, our men skirmished briskly with the enemy, who had taken possession of the woods in front of the town, and extending around on both sides. The rebels had a battery in position to regard the sewing machines, which have been a bone of contention among the various agents for the past two years. In accordance with the expressed wishes of some of the leading manufacturers, there will be no examination of them by committees, nor awards of premiums, for such manufacturers will be permitted to make such display of the machines as he may desire. At the coming Fair the price of membership ticket will be $1; single tickets 50 cents; admitting horse and rider 50 cents, &c. A telegraph office will be in constant operation at the President's office, and all necessary hotel accommodations will be furnished.

The Coles County Rebels.

Our Springfield dispatches, a few days ago, stated that the Coles county rebels had taken an oath of allegiance and been discharged. We stated at the time we had little faith in the efficacy of an oath of allegiance administered to a Coles county traitor. We since learn that only two of the number took the oath, whom proof of guilt was not established; thirteen of the twenty-nine were sworn and let go for the reason named. It did not appear by the testimony before Gen. Oakes that they had taken an active part in committing the murders. They were undoubtedly part of the gang of cowards who ran at the summons of the O'Harrs, but they had not engaged in the riot. Fifteen of the twenty-one still remain in custody, and one has died. Gen. Oakes will try these prisoners by court martial if Gen. Hentzleman so orders, and if found guilty of the alleged crimes, they will be punished to the utmost limit of the law. No farce performed of swearing them and turning them loose—providing always they are proven to be guilty.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS.—Spite of the continuance of the most gigantic war the world has ever witnessed, spite of our heavy taxation, the high price of gold and consequent depreciation of currency, our importations of foreign luxuries surpass all precedent. Silks, satins, laces and rich goods of such a description as to be termed mere luxuries are more generally used now than at any previous date in our history, as may be witnessed at the Opera, the theaters, the churches, and in the streets, where we find the ladies trailing through the dust and mud with the richest and most expensive dresses, while the most extravagance is displayed, which gives rise to the largely increased importations of goods and exportation of gold. The result of it all will doubtless be apparent by and by. Look out for breakers.

☞ Some interesting figures have been given respecting the mean average of life attained by individuals engaged in various employments, which will be found worthy of careful examination. The statement is prepared from the Massachusetts Legislature a few years ago. Agriculturists were found to average of 63.98 years; Bankers 43.45; Bank Officers 65.78; Blacksmiths 51.44; Butchers 50; Calico Printers 51.32; Carpenters 49.20; Clerks 34.32; Clergymen 56.72; Coopers 56.27; Editors 49; Gentlemen 54.10; Hatters 54.17; Jewelers 44.06; Judges and Aldermen 69; Lawyers 51.45; Machinists 36.41; Manufacturers 43.32; Masons 47.78; Mechanics 42.45; Merchants 51.71; Musicians 38.06; Politicians 49.09; Painters 39.68; Physicians 54.94; Printers 38.01; Public Officers 56.86; Rope Makers 34.20; Shipwrights 39.97; Shoemakers 47.15; Tailors 44.35; Teachers 31.46; Traders 46.35.

Arkansas Loyal Troops.

There are about fifteen thousand Arkansas regiments. Probably there are one half as many more enlisted in regiments from other States that have been serving in Arkansas. A little account of the Arkansas regiments may be of interest. The 1st Infantry is commanded by Col. Johnson, who has recently been elected to Congress from the northwestern Congressional district. He either has resigned, or will resign. The Lieut. Col. is F. J. Searle, a brave and accomplished soldier. This regiment is with Gen. Steele. The 1st Indian Regiment, Col. Stephenson's regiment, also is also with Gen. Steele. Col. Stephenson was a Major in the 10th Illinois cavalry, and was distilled to raise the regiment. He has succeeded under many difficulties, and has led it to the field, where he and they will do gallant service. The 2d is Col. Phelps' regiment, also in the Arkansas regiment of cavalry. The 1st is Col. Harrison's regiment, which has been stationed for nearly a year past at Fayetteville, Ark., under Gen. Steele, except a detachment under Lieut. Col. Bishop, who commands the post at Fort Smith. Lieut. Col. Bishop is a writer of merit as a soldier, and is the author of a very readable book entitled "Loyalty on the Border." The 3d is Col. Phelps' regiment, which is with Gen. Steele. The 3d is Col. Ryan's regiment, which is doing duty along the Arkansas valley, and is really one of the best organized in the service. Col. Ryan commands the post at Lewisburg. The Lieut. Col. is a citizen and soldier of St. Louis—a gentleman of culture. He was in the 1st Missouri cavalry, and did arduous service in Western Missouri, against the Quantrell guerillas. He commanded the post at Springfield previous to the interdiction of that region—was with the army of the frontier throughout its glorious career—and after they were relieved for the Red River campaign, was retained for the Little Rock campaign. He now commands the post of Clarksville. The 4th Cavalry is now being raised under the command of Col. Flint, a gallant officer, whose regiment, being raised by Col. Brooks, formerly a Lieutenant in the regular army and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, was broken up by the exchange of prisoners. Col. Brooks is now commanding a brigade in the Army of the Frontier, and is one of the most gallant officers in the service. The 5th Cavalry is now being raised under the command of Col. Wm. F. Geiger, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Arkansas cavalry

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THE NEWS.

It is a fact that the Government cannot too long be cognizant of, if while the rebel organization of the war is dispersed by numbers of our troops, after surrender, and evacuation of our posts by their leaders, the most public places of Vicksburg, Natchez and Memphis, may be seen graced by Confederate officers, prisoners, in full uniform on street parade. Many of the most noted rebel guerilla desperadoes now at our headquarters, enjoy the liberties of the city, parading, drinking, carousing and drink with many Union officers, and doubtless in many instances have their company in liberally damning the nigger." More than this we are assured, too strong to be credited, that instances have occurred where some of these favored rebel prisoners have been released entirely by certain influences brought to bear on commanders. This kind of war making can scarcely please the most rigorous opponents of retaliation.

A Baltimore dispatch announces the arrival at Annapolis of a party of Federal prisoners released from rebel hands at Richmond. Among about them the most shocking proofs of rebel barbarism. Most of them were living skeletons, past recuperation from food and clothing.

The telegraph had before briefly and blindly reported the hanging of a man whose name was given as Wooter, at Holmes' Bluff, Miss., as was stated because he led a black company. The facts given in another column show to us directly the nature of the whole affair, and show that the man was R. W. Wooster, a rotten speculator and Copperhead from Illinois, who could not, even under the circumstance of traveling under and profiting by the protection of our black troops, restrain his sympathies against the nigger, and sympathies for the rebel cause. The traffic and fraud overtook him will have a salutary effect on men of his kidney. We leave to the authorities to decide if the mode of his taking off was entirely formal and proper, but we may perhaps remark, in a modification of an old legal proverb, that it is far better twelve such knaves should perish than that one loyal man, white or black, should become the victim of his plotting. This man Wooster undoubtedly deserved his hanging. It is not but by way of warning to rebel and Bluff that in the streets of Chicago, just as well it is made, in the present instance, to appear as a little more dangerous.

BANKING IS PART OF THE WAR MAKING POWER.

Banking is a power in the hands of both of which are almost indispensable, and always valuable to any government in time of war, viz: a loan from the people, and a currency for the people. In all considerable wars great discrepancy as a medium of currency and exchange, and the power of the Government power must supply its place, for no government can pay the expenses of a heavy war as they are incurred. Hence the power to run banks of issue and to create a paper currency is of necessity one of the attributes of the war-making power. Indeed this is the main origin of banks of issue and deposit. The necessities of the governments engaged in the wars of the Crusades, gave rise to the Bank of Venice, the first bank in Europe, founded in 1171. The necessities of the English government during the reign of William and Mary, and the extreme difficulty it experienced in providing funds for conducting the war with France, then pending, gave rise in like manner to the Bank of England, established in 1694, the capital of which consists mainly of a permanent loan, now amounting to about £10,000,000, by the people through the bank to the government, represented by certificates of stock, (consols in part) and by bills of the Bank of England. The restrictions on the other ancient banks of issue, and against all new ones, are such as substantially to limit to the Bank of England, i. e., to the Government for the time being, the right of issuing the people, by furnishing the realm with a paper currency.

The Bank of France, with its branches in the principal towns, monopolizes the banking business in France, as well of deposit and of discount of bills, and has been for a century and a half part of the constitution of the Government. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are elements of inconceivable strength, stability and permanency to their respective Governments, notwithstanding and often in consequence of the part they with these scourges of the sinews of war.

The proprietary interest of the people in these Banks as the holders of stock dependent for its value upon the maintenance of the institutions, makes them the allies of the people and Government together by the strong ties which attach a creditor to his debtor, and insures those powers alike against internal rebellion and foreign invasion. They may change the personnel of the nationality to which, and no attempt has ever been made to disrupt and divide them in such way as to occasion a repudiation of their national debt or currency.

A heavy war with either Great Britain or France at any time during the past fifty years of peace, compelled us to contemplate a National Banking system which would place its nearly as possible on a financial par with them. It was for want of such a system that the continental paper of our Revolutionary war became worthless, almost entirely in our own hands. Before the close of the war, however, on May 7, 1781, a plan for a National Bank was brought before Congress by the most faithful of our Revolutionary associates, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, and adopted with great reluctance by a majority only as aid of the finance of the government to the final conclusion of the war."

Notwithstanding that the earnest advocacy of Hamilton secured the adoption of a more improved National Banking System upon the adoption of the Constitution, which made the financial sagacity of Gallatin would fain have continued, the laxity of peace loosened the apparent need of financial strength in the federal government, and the State died in 1811 by the expiration of its charter.

The necessities of the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, again revived it, and it went into operation with signal advantage to the finances of the country until 1836, when the tendency to state from the powers of the general government natural to a time of peace, caused it to be suffered again to expire by the terms of its charter. These facts plainly illustrate that the banking power is one of the elements of the war making power, essential to the strength of the government, and the exercise of the power of the people. The

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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